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Farmer's Repository.

DRAINING.

Prejudices have assailed and will continue to assail, every species of improvement, and theory instead of experience, often sow the opinion. It is frequently believed, that draining, clearing and reducing to cultivation marshes, bogs and swamps, will add to the insalubrity of the air, because vegetables feed upon certain qualities of it, unfit for animal respiration; and thus render it purer for that purpose. But why should we load the atmosphere with poison, because vegetables will absorb a portion of it? Countries kept damp by endless forests, though abounding in the utmost degree with these absorbents of atmospherical miasma, are peculiarly unwholesome; and first settlers unexceptionably become victims of the fact. It proves that the air may be contaminated beyond the purifying power of an entire vegetable wilderness, and that a reference for its salubrity upon the eaters of poison, would be equivalent to a reference upon the eaters of carron for its purification, if shambles were as extensive as bogs. After having made the air as pure as possible by every means in our power, the vegetable chemistry of absorption, is a means provided by Providence, for its last filter; but to infer from this natural operation, that our efforts to render it purer by draining are pernicious, would be an equivalent reference to the idea, that the cultivation of the earth is pernicious because it is capable of spontaneous productions.

Campania and some other flat and marshy districts of Italy, are recorded in history as having been made so healthy and delightful in the flourishing period of the Roman empire by draining, as to have been selected by the opulent for country retirement and splendid palaces. The drains neglected by the barbarous conquerors of Italy, have never been re-established by its modern inhabitants; and the swamps and marshes have restored to these districts an uninhabitable atmosphere, by having their waters, their trees, and their verdure restored to them.

As new countries are cleared and ploughed, they become more healthy.—The draining effects of these two operations exceed those of any other, and by laying the earth very extensively, furnish the strongest evidence for ascertaining the effects of draining wetter lands. If the healthiness of a country is increased by these modes of draining, it will not be diminished by auxiliary modes.

The connexion between draining or tilling the earth, and human subsistence, furnishes a kind of argument neither logical nor demonstrative, and yet of conclusive force to my mind. Can it be believed that the author of creation, has committed the egregious blunder, of exposing man to the alternative of eating mould or of breathing bad air? If not, omitting whether by the sun, the plough or the spade, being indispensable to avoid the first cannot wreck him on the other evil.

From the great improvement made in the health of the Eastern parts of the nation, if we may trust in recent history, by opening the lands to the sun, and with the plough; I long since concluded that this improvement would be vastly extended by resorting to every other species of draining. And having removed some years past to a farm reported to be extremely liable to bilious fevers, I threw several small streams in to deep ditches, dried a wet road leading to the house, by open or covered drains, and cleared and drained some acres of springy swamp, closely covered with swamp wood, lying four or five hundred yards south of the house. The multitude of springs in this swamp, made deep, central and double lateral ditches, entering into it every six yards, necessary throughout the ground. The labor was great but the wet thicket is now a clean dry meadow. Perhaps an attachment to a theory may have caused me to imagine, that the improvement in the healthiness of my family and the draining improvements, have kept pace with each other; but I am under no delusion in asserting, that the healthiness of no part of the world, according to the tables of mortality which I have seen has equalled it.

A very large proportion of the country on the Eastern waters consists of level land, swamps, bogs and marshes. The first is chiefly cleared and exhausted; the two last are chiefly in a natural state; and all generate poison for want of proper draining by the plough, by ditches, and by dams, instead of producing the richest crops of every kind for man and beast, of any other part of the country without infecting the air.

The swamps, bogs and marshes, constitute one of our best resources for recovering the exhausted high lands, as furnishing employment for labor and funds for manure; to the farmer they offer a certainty of profit, in exchange for the frequency of loss; and to the worn out land, an intermission of its tortures, and a cure for its wounds.

If the bounties of draining include an improvement in salubrity, in subsistence, in profit, and of exhaused lands, they ought to excite an ardour which will presently leave behind the few plain remarks which I shall make upon the subject, or at least to awaken great districts of country to the facts, that their best lands, those capable of yielding the most profit, if not those only capable of yielding any or much profit; lands able to support more people than those at present under culture lie wholly useless; except it may be useful to kill people who are employed in killing land, and thus shelter the survivers in some measure against the evils of penury.

From Dickson's Agricultural Magazine.

Calculation of the ground gone over in ploughing an acre of land.

An acre of land (vide Hutton's Arithmetic, p. 18,) contains four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards; which being cut into four parts, namely, by slices of nine inches each, would give nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty yards. Now, there being one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards in a mile, (Hutton, p. 17,) if we use the latter number as the divisor, and the former as the dividend, the quotient will, *I believe*, amount to exactly eleven miles—thus:

4840 square yards in an acre.
Multiply 4 slices in the breadth of each yard.

1760)19360(11 miles.
1760

1760
1760

Here we have no less than eleven miles, without considering the turns at the head lands; if we add them, the following augmentation of measure will arise from the most moderate calculation.

Let us take the average *stretch*, or length of furrow, at two hundred yards, which in nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty yards, will give nearly ninety-seven furrows in every acre.—Now, the half breadth of each ridge, being taken at two yards, and allowing the plough to shoot two more beyond where it works, and as much to go back again, say six yards in all, at each headland; that multiplied by ninety-seven, will give five hundred and eighty-two, or about the third of a mile, merely for the ground which the *plough itself* goes over.

If we consider the great sweeps which long teams and bad drivers make at the ends of the land, we should begin upon an endless computation! I have supposed twelve feet ridges, and taken half that breadth as the overlap at every *bout*.

From the Philadelphia Amer. D. Adv.

Mr. Poulson, I see in one of your late papers, a useful recommendation to Farmers, to supply the deficiency of their Grass Crops, by sowing Oats for pasture and possibly for Hay. No doubt a good purpose will be answered by attending to this salutary advice, but a more eligible crop would be obtained by immediately sowing *Millet*, which will furnish every substitute for short crops of Grass; both for pasture and winter provender, according to his exigencies, or as the will of the Farmer prefers it. Although late for ripening its seed, unless a favorable autumn should occur, it is not so for a crop to supply the deficiency of *Hay*. I do not speak theoretically, but with practical knowledge of the subject. It grows well on a sod turned down deeply, and well harrowed in the direction of the furrows, after their being rolled down and consolidated; so as that the edges of the furrow slices may not be disturbed by the harrows. I have mowed two tons to the acre of this excellent fodder and never fail to cultivate *Millet*, as I have fortunately done this season, to guard against the deficiency of Grass, our dry summers occasion. The rains have providentially benefitted other products, but much of even the short crop of Hay will be injured; and therefore a farmer should at once provide a substitute. Not less than half a bushel of seed should be sown to the acre, and the crop may be cut when the seeds are formed. Waiting for the seed to ripen, may be attended with danger to the main object;—a supply of winter forage.

June 22. AN OLD FARMER

The following notice of Capt. *Symmes*, and his new Theory of the Earth, is from the Kennebeck Journal, a well edited paper in the State of Maine. As it is probable, that a majority of our readers know very little about his theory, the following sketch will give them some idea of it:—

CAPT. SYMMES' THEORY.

On Friday, the 14th, and Monday following, Capt. Symmes delivered his lectures in this town, on his new theory of the earth. All his lectures were well attended. Capt. Symmes is a man of plain and simple, yet agreeable manners, with nothing arrogant or dictatorial about him, and with no pretensions to scholastic learning, nor to the graces of oratory. The weight of the arguments he uses is all that can carry conviction in his favor. Wherever he has explained his theory, it has been well received, and though perhaps few have been made undoubting converts to it, yet very many have been satisfied that it *may* be true; and no one, perhaps, capable of comprehending it, has been disposed to treat it with ridicule, however he may have previously regarded it. Capt. Symmes, himself, we have no doubt, is most thoroughly convinced of the truth of his theory. He listens to all objections against it with patience, and answers them without any apparent desire to avoid just conclusions. He may congratulate himself that there are no religious prejudices against his theory. Gallileo was imprisoned for maintaining the Copernican system—but in the present day, any theorist may give to the earth what shape he pleases, without incurring ecclesiastical vengeance, or disturbing the faith even of the most bigoted.

According to Capt. Symmes' theory, the earth is a hollow sphere, open at the poles, the southern verge being upwards of 5000 miles in diameter, and the northern more than 4000. The verges of these openings are not parallel with the equator, but both project farther on one side than the other, particularly the northern, which is marked nearly in the following latitudes—the high side at about lat. 68, at some meridian between the Maelstrom and Nova Zembla, and the line of its acme crosses Iceland near Mount Hecla, Baffin's Bay, not far north of 60; through the midst of Hudson's Bay, and near Lake Winnipeg, crossing the Northwest coast at about 54, and Kamptschatka, at 54, and so sloping to the place of commencement. The Southern verge commences the low side at or near the Cape of Good Hope in the Atlantic, crossing Patagonia between lat. 42 and 45, and crossing near the middle of New Zealand, and between New-Holland and Van Dieman's Land, to the place of beginning. The difference in the size of the polar openings is ascribed to the fact that the northern verge is bounded by lands, particularly on its highest or European side, while the southern verge is mostly in an open sea.

Capt. Symmes contends that all planetary bodies, which have a rotatory motion on their axis, must necessarily be hollow, from the acknowledged principles of gravity and motion. The principle of gravitation, which governs all the material world, is only the tendency which particles of matter have to attract each other. We are attracted towards the centre of the earth by all the matter that is beneath us, even to the opposite side, or our antipodes. It is not so with the particles of matter above them, as well as that below; and near the centre, (supposing the earth solid,) particles of matter would be attracted every way alike, and therefore gravity would be completely neutralized by opposing attractions. Nothing then, would prevent the centrifugal force of the earth, in its rotatory or daily revolutions, from throwing these particles from the centre, & thus leaving a concavity in the interior. Such an opening once formed, the principle of gravity would operate to attract bodies towards the concave surface, and though the principle might be weaker, because more neutralized by opposite and lateral attractions, than on the convex surface, yet this deficiency might be fully made up by the centrifugal or projectile motion of the earth, which it will be seen acts with gravity on the concave, instead of against it as on the convex or outer surface.

The difficulty in accounting for a sufficiency of light and heat to render the interior habitable, is thought to be the strongest objection to the theory. Into such openings as are supposed to exist, the sun may shine to a considerable extent, in a direct line; but it is contended that the sun's rays are refracted or bent inwards so as to be carried at least as far as the equator, and for a considerable part of the year the sun, being so much larger than the earth, may shine in at both poles. Rays of light are well known to be refracted when they pass from one medium into another, or through the same medium, from a lesser to a greater destiny; but Capt. Symmes contends that they are refracted when passing thro' mediums of equal density. With a succession of prisms, carried over the top of a house, the line of vision may be carried through them so that a person may see distinctly objects on the opposite side. A number of facts were stated to prove that light is refracted so as to deceive the eye in looking in a horizontal line, one of which we will mention, for it is highly important to those who measure altitudes or falls of rivers, by water levels. A house was built on a promotory, with the sea on both sides; a level was taken on the top of the house, from which level the line of vision struck the water at no great distance, viewed either way. Particles of air are supposed to be wedge-sharped; insomuch as they are so, like prisms they refract the light which passes thro' them; and owing to the convexity of the earth's outer surface, a majority of these particles will have their points downwards—and hence the line of vision is bent with the earth's curve, and it would seem much more, from the experiments mentioned. Around the verges, where the curve of the earth is short, the refraction, upon these principles is proportionably greater; and within the concavity the larger ends of the particles of air being toward the earth, the effect would be to extend the rays into the interior.

To support his theory Capt. Symmes adduces a great many arguments drawn from facts well known, and from the observation of voyagers; and he explains many phenomena which remained inexplicable under the old theory. The variation of the needle he ascribes to the obliquity of the northern polar opening, and he makes that verge correspond with the magnetic equator. The difference between the climate of Europe and this country, in the same latitudes, he attributes to a like cause, calculating that it is the distance from the verge, more than the distance from the poles, which secures a mild climate. Within the line where he places the verges, is a region without wood and where the sun shining continually for six months, does not melt the snow and ice of a sunless winter.—Over this region the wind is blowing almost continually upon climates nearer the equator. Passing this verge towards the interior, he contends the climate is much warmer, and he states, on the authority of various persons who have explored the northern seas, that there are currents setting continually south, and that these currents from the north waft great quantities of large timber upon the shores of Spitzbergen and other lands of the northern seas, where no timber grows; that great flocks of birds come from the north in the Spring, and regularly return in the Fall;—that the seal and black whale migrates in the same way; that the wild reindeer on this continent also disappear when Winter sets in, and the Indians uniformly say they go to the north for a warmer climate; that persons who have wintered some distance beyond where he places the verge, state that the cold was much less intense than it is farther south; and the Russian whalemen and others have several times found an open sea in a very high latitude, and represent the Frozen Ocean to be filled with islands. Major Dixon, an intelligent Scotchman, for many years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, stated that some tribes of Indians on the Northwest Coast, annually go to the north and west on the approach of Winter, saying that they find a warmer country in that direction. Dixon also stated the Indians of that country have a common tradition that their ancestors came from the north. This is mentioned, if we mistake not, by Hearne and Mackensie. The north winds, beyond where the verge is supposed to be comparatively warm, even in Winter, and the currents which set from the north are nearly fresh. It is supposed that more water falls in the interior than is evaporated, and less on the outside; consequently clouds and vapor must pass in at the polar openings, and currents of water flow out over the verges, and it is said such currents do exist from both poles. It is thought by Capt. Symmes that the opposite side of the verge was seen by Parry. During the Winter, while Parry remained in those seas, a reddish cloudy bank, five degrees above the horizon, and extending two thirds around the horizon, was always to be seen in clear weather; above it was the dark blue sky. The Indians said this cloud was perpetual. The Magellanic clouds at the south pole are accounted for in the same way. These clouds are said by navigators to have no revolution in the heavens and they cannot be seen from any part of the Indian Ocean; it is therefore supposed that these clouds are islands of New Holland and New Zealand, seen on the opposite side of the verge in the night.

The rays of light being refracted into the verges, the eye of an observer within the concave would follow out these bent rays, and see celestial bodies apparently as if their light reached him in a right line.

It has been objected by writers to the northward, that in passing over the curve of the vergé, the degrees of latitude will be apparently shortened, by observations of the heavens. To this we understand Capt. Symmes to reply that these observations do not agree with log reckonings, that Hudson and others have mentioned this, but ignorant of the true cause, attributed the difference to currents, presuming their celestial observations must be correct. Another objection in the Thomaston paper is that the shade of the earth, in an eclipse of the moon, would not appear round but flattened on two sides. To this it was replied that the earth was rarely in a position to throw any other than a circular shade on the moon. Very little inclination from the equator, with regard to the moon, would make the earth's shadow appear circular, besides, the earth being much larger than the moon, a part of the edge of the shadow can only be seen at a time. But St. Pierre mentions an eclipse of the moon when such a flat side of the earth's shadow did appear, and he used this fact as an argument in support of the theory of an oblong sphere. But Capt. Symmes supposes this shadow was caused by the sun shining directly across the south pole of the earth. The sun's rays which strike the polar openings, being refracted inwards, are therefore intercepted, do not reach the eye, and consequently the true edge of the disc is not apparent.

Capt. Symmes finds in all the planets something to confirm this theory: the ring and belts of Saturn, the belts of Jupiter and some appearances on Mars and Venus, hitherto unaccounted for, are explained on the principle of hollow spheres; but we have not room for minute explanations, nor did we distinctly comprehend all his ideas on this subject.

There seems to be an objection to the southern verge where Capt. Symmes places it; for it would seem that the sun must shine upon it constantly for six months during the antarctic summer, and this, we presume is not the case either at Patagonia, the Cape of Good Hope, or New-Holland. It strikes us, too, that

the water would recede from the highest point of the verge.

The theory is entirely novel, but it is not without converts both in Europe and this country. The late Count Romanzoff, a Russian minister of state, great patron of the arts and sciences, sometime before his death, wrote to Capt. Symms, offering to fit out a discovery ship and place it at his disposal. The offer was accepted, but the death of the Count and Emperor interrupted the scheme.—Capt. Symmes still intends to go to Russia in hopes of getting assistance, and wishes the American government would offer a bounty for discoveries within the southern verge.

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—Professor Olmsted next takes a cursory view of that part of our State which lies between the great Slate Formation and the Blue Ridge. This whole section may be considered as Granitic, (including Gneiss and Mica Slate) the other formations, though numerous, being subordinate to this, and contained within it. Granite is a hard crystalline rock, composed of the three simple minerals Quartz, Feldspar, and Mica, the first being common white Flint and the last Isinglass, from both of which Feldspar may be easily distinguished.—Gneiss is nothing more than a slaty kind of Granite, which admits of being split into slabs or thin tables.—Mica Slate is made of the same ingredients, with the exception of the Feldspar, that is it is composed of Quartz and Mica.

Among the subordinate beds, none are so numerous as the Greenstone. The travellier, in passing westward, over any part of the Granitic region, will, for several days, cross alternate ridges of Granite and Greenstone.

To give the foregoing observations their true extent, the Professor observes, it is proper to remark, that the entire region, from the low country to the mountains, may be considered as Granitic; while the Plumbago and Magnesian Minerals of Wake, the sandstone and Coal of Orange, Chatham, &c. the great Slate Formation, the beds of Iron and Limestone, and the Transition Rocks of Rockingham & Stokes (all of which are represented on the Geological Map in the possession of the Board of Agriculture) may all be looked upon as resting on the Granitic formation, and as contained within it, occupying what would otherwise appear its hollows and vallies. Throughout this whole tract, subordinate beds of Magnesian Minerals, appear; but among them all, the Professor saw no collection which could vie in elegance with those found in this county, heretofore described.

The vicinity of Salisbury affords the best Granite for building. Four and a half miles north of the town there is a good specimen of it. It resembles that of Raleigh, which appears very advantageously in the new projections of the Capitol; but Salisbury Granite is more free from veins, of a harder, coaser kind of the same rock, and consequently more easily dressed. It resembles the Chelmsford Granite, so much esteemed in Boston for architectural purposes, and recently appropriated to a noble use in constructing the Bunker's Hill Monument. It owes its softness to the intimate diffusion of the Mica. The same kind of Granite is found near Louisburg, Warrenton and Halifax.

Of the harder kinds of Granite of coarse grain, which are not susceptible of being dressed, a good example occurs at Dunn's Mountain, four miles east of Salisbury. The vast masses of hard Granite (Boulders) which are piled on the summit of this hill, present a striking appearance in a district of country so generally level and sandy.

Latest from Colombia.

By the brig Colombian arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, in 13 days from Laguira, the Aurora has received a file of Caraccas Journals to the 2d inst. inclusive. The establishment of a federative government in Colombia, continues to be the topic of newspaper discussion in Venezuela. The sentiment in favor of that system seems general: but a difference of opinion exists as to the mode and time of effecting the object. One of the Gazettes urges an immediate convention of a legislative body under the title of "The Assembly of Venezuela." The *Colombiano* however, declares that such an assembly could not legally proclaim a new form of government, & that a course of this kind would justly induce the supreme government and the country at large to distrust the sincerity of the people of Venezuela in their professions of respect for the constitution and the union. "*We desire, adds the* Colombiano, to see no acts of self-government whilst awaiting the issue of our own appeal to the constitutional authorities. We need not here make a parade of our principles. We were the first to insist on federation as a reform alike necessary to the happiness of the people, and the preservation of the union; and further, as being strictly compatible with the obedience we owe the state and our zeal for the correction of abuses. But thinking, as we sincerely do, that the voice of the people will not have been raised in vain, and that the convocation of the convention will be granted to their remonstrances, it would be inconsistent, and give just cause of suspicion, were we to outrun that event, by adopting a fresh measure, while that be pending. So long as constitutional means of redress are at hand, the people weaken their cause by departing from them; nor would we, on behalf of federation itself, consent to relax our bond of union with the departments of the republic, or subscribe to a measure that saps forever the very basis of the constitution."

Intelligence of the movements of General Paez had reached Bogota The *Constitutional* charges him with having acted in open violation of the constitution, and with having kept the government in ignorance of his proceedings. It warns him to "pause before, like Cæsar, he pass the Rubicon, and involve himself, his country, and above all, her liberties, in one common danger."—And it expresses its confidence, that during the crisis, that firmness, decision and promptitude, which exigencies of this nature call for, will be found in the supreme executive; that every true patriot will be seen at his post, and that every bosom will be found to echo the sentiments, that "the safety of the republic is the supreme law"

Colonel *Charles de Beneski*, on Thursday last, waited on the *President*, at Quincy, with despatches from our commercial agent at Guatemala, authenticating the intelligence of the execution of a contract on the 17th June last, between the Federal Republic of Central America, and a certain company formed in New-York, for the purpose of effecting a navigable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Nicaragua, one of the states of Central America. The contemplated route is by the river St. John into the Lake of Nicaragua, whence, from its western extremity, a canal will be cut for about seventeen miles to the Pacific. The Government of Central America called for proposals for such an undertaking, about a year since, and several companies have been formed it is said, in Europe for the purpose, and have presented their claims. The company with whom the contract is now made are to have the right of toll, and certain exclusive privileges which the persons interested think of great value. It is supposed that the undertaking will receive countenance from the Government of the United States. The persons now composing the company in New-York, propose to extend it through all parts of the Union, making it as much as possible a national concern, and will apply to Congress, it is said for incorporation, by the name of "The Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Junction Canal Company," with a capital of 5,000,000. The undertakers are very sanguine as to the practicability of the scheme, and the profit of the speculation as well as the national and commercial advantages to be derived from its execution. We understand they mean shortly to solicit the co-operation of our Capitalists, and exhibit a detailed exposition of their views.

[*Boston Daily Adv. Aug.* 21.

Mr. Maximin Isnard of Brooklyn, states in a letter to the editors of the Daily Advertiser, that *he* is the original inventor of the steam engine said to have been recently invented by Mr. Cluff of Norfolk. Mr. I adds that he has often exhibited it before respectable gentlemen of this city, and that he has a patent for it dated 11th Dec. 1824. He disclaims imputing any thing unfair to Mr. C. but insists on his own prior right. He is endeavoring to bring the engine to perfection.

We learn from a Correspondent, (says the Raleigh Register,) who has seen a copy of the article of Agreement entered into between Com. Porter and the Mexican Government, that the Government have granted to the Commodore, the payment of a claim on the old Mexican Government of 50 or 60,000 dollars for destroying Privateers. The Navy is placed under his entire control—he selects all his officers—he is to locate a certain quantity of land where he pleases, and he is to be created an Admiral at the next Congress.—His salary is to be $24,000 per annum—his pay continued in all cases of sickness or necessary absence on business in the United States. And what is most liberal of all, in case of his death or accident, a pension is secured to his family.

SPLENDID MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—It was a matter of considerable surprise that President BOLIVAR remained so long at Lima, after the object of his patriotic visit was accomplished; but is now, if we may credit a report in one of the morning papers, happily explained. The illustrious Liberator was detained by the silken cords of love, and actually employed in exchanging vows of enduring affection, and forming a marriage covenant with one of our republican beauties from Connecticut. Letters from Lima state that the deliverer of South America has entered into a marriage contract with Miss AUGUSTA HART, of Saybrook, Con. sister of the lady of Commodore Hull, and sister of the lady of the Hon. HEMAN ALLEN, our Minister to Chili. Miss Hart is one of seven sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. If this be true, it is the greatest *match* (as they say in Connecticut) ever known in this or that country. We hope his Excellency will come to the U. States and consummate the contract by marriage at Saybrook in the good old republican way.

[*N. Y. Statesman.*

The New-York times of Tuesday says--The ship South America, Captain Coffin, arrived yesterday in 43 days from St. Salvador. Advices had been received from Rio to the 5th of June, which stated that an action was fought near Rio Grande on the 20th May between the Patriot and Brazilian armies, and that the latter lost 500 men. Buenos Ayres was closely beseiged, and provisions in demand. Admiral Brown had been successful in all his attacks on the Brazilians. Four British and two French vessels were condemned for attempting to force the blockade. A Portuguese ship of the line had arrived at Rio, and a ship and brig were daily expected from Chili to assist the Buenos Ayreans.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian of August 24.]

Commodore Porter.—Many of the opposition prints affect to believe, and it is affectation alone, that Commodore Porter has been driven from the naval service of his country by the persecutions of the Administration! It is no such thing. What persecution? Commodore Porter was found guilty, not by the Administration, but by a Court Marshall of his brother officers, of making war on a friendly power in time of peace; of violating the constitution of the United States; and of infringing the law of nations: What *ought* to have been, and *was* his punishment? If the court-martial or the Administration had been disposed to persecute him, he would have been *broke*; but, not being so disposed, and in consideration of his *motives*, he was only *suspended for six months!* Terrible persecution this, indeed! But his friends pay him but a poor compliment, when they make him throw up his commission in a pet. Such a rigid disciplinarian, and such an exactor of forms and ceremonies due to his own person from inferiors, he surely ought not to have murmured when a superior power inflicted on him a very slight punishment for what it had declared to be a very great offence. We part with the gallant hero of the Essex with great reluctance; but the immense pecuniary compensation, as well as the glory which he has so often sought at the cannon's mouth, and which he here saw some probability of acquiring, were incentives sufficient to induce him to accept the offer of the Mexican government. This country seemed to be in no danger of an interruption to her peace.

"Grim visag'd war had smooth'd his wrinkled front;"

and he saw, therefore, that his country could suffer no injury from his retirement. He knew, too, that he left many enterprising spirits behind him; a Jones, a Bainbridge, a Hull, a Rogers, a Warrington, an Elliott, a Stewart, a Biddle, and a host of others, who only need an opportunity to inscribe their names high on the roll of fame—men who will follow eagerly to renown wherever danger points the way; and who will shrink from no enterprize, however arduos, which their country bids them accomplish. While, therefore, we regret the loss of Com. Porter, and such of his brave associates as may follow him in his new career, (which we hope will be full of honor to them all,) we do not despair, if occasion should render it necessary, of seeing the star-spangled banner again floating in triumph on every sea.

The Cotton Manufactures of the United States are daily increasing in extent and value, and as rapidly improving in the quality and perfection of the finer descriptions of goods. The superiority of our own productions over those of foreign markets is now so well ascertained and established, that a decided preference is accorded to them both in our own and the South American markets—and the demand fully keeps pace with the increasing supply. In taking notice of the growth of manufacturing establishments elsewhere, we are not a little gratified to be able to state that those of Baltimore are constantly enlarging their means of operation. It is a fact well known, that within a circle of thirty miles around Baltimore, there is a greater extent of *water power* than can be found in the same space in any part of the union.—This power is now gradually and successfully coming into full play, and of itself forms a source of solid prosperity to our city, the beneficial influence of which is daily felt.

[*Baltimore American.*

We have been favored with the Carthagena Gazette of the 23d of July, which however, contains no news, and but *three* articles of any sort. The first, an extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of the Isthmus, of the 22d June, giving an account of the Installation of the American Congress on that day—the second, an address from Don MANUEL LORENZO DE VIDAURRE, Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru, to the Plenipotentiaries from the other States—and the third, a letter from Gen. PAEZ to the Liberator BOLIVAR. The address of VIDAURRE contains many judicious reflections as to the subjects that ought to occupy the deliberations of the Congress,—in none of which do we perceive the slightest cause to regret that our country has decided to take a part in those deliberations—and takes an interesting view of the future prospects and destinies of the infant States.—[*Nat. Journal.*

The influence of Intemperance in Drink on the animal spirits, is justly deprecated by all who feel the degradation which is consequent on excesses of this nature. The influence of *Diet* on animal bodies is forcibly illustrated by the following fact from a treatise by Dr. Mosely. A Mr. Parker of Kingston, had a young Tiger, which, by being fed on milk, sugar and bread, became so tame that he went about the house like a Spaniel, and slept on the same bed with him. Mr. Parker was *bled* for a fever and slept after it—soon he awoke, for his hitherto peaceable companion had gnawed through his shirt sleeve, detached the compress and was licking the blood from the orifice. Mr. P. and the Tiger were in mutual consternation when he rose from the bed—the Tiger gave a spring to the top of a high chest of draws, from thence in horrible phrenzy ran about the house, and having escaped to the garden, was shot. So long as he fed on common food, it appears he was perfectly tractable, but the moment he tasted blood, all the ferocious propensities of his nature burst forth.

[*Ral. Register.*

St. Thomas.—Capt. Humphreys, of the schr. Gen. Jackson, arrived yesterday, in 26 days from St. Thomas, states that since the fire, several attemps have been made to set fire to the town, supposed to be on the part of the negroes, with an intention to revolt: it had excited considerable alarm among the inhabitants, a considerable portion of whom had been under arms for several days and nights. The death of Messrs. Adams and Jefferson reached St. Thomas on the 4th inst.—all the American and several Colombian vessels then in port hoisted their colors half mast, and minute guns were fired at noon.

[*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

The British Government is now preparing another expedition for the Arctic Pole. The command will be entrusted to Capt. Parry, in the Hecla, the vessel in which he made his last voyage. Its object is said to be more of a commercial than of a scientific character. Capt. P. will take with him light canoes and launches of a peculiar construction, in order if possible, to make a nearer approach to the Pole.

Extract of a letter from Panama to a gentleman in Kingston, dated the 1st ult.

"We have here the Mexican delegation to the grand American assembly, Messrs. Michelena, and Dominguez, with their Secretary, M. Gorra, on the arrival of whom it was agreed upon to instal the said Assembly on the 15th of the present month. We believe that this extraordinary occurrence will call the attention of Europe, and occasion some agitation in the political machinations which some cabinets have entertained with respect to the Colonies of the world.

A recipe for *Dyspepsia*, ascribed to Dr. *Physick*, is now "going the rounds" of the newspapers. It is one which that eminent physician never did and never would prescribe for dyspeptic patients in general, and which could not but do serious mischief to the great majority of those sufferers. We give this recipe tion, which is founded upon error, in order to avert evil from a class of valetudinarians whom serious causes contribute to render as credulous as any of the diseased. It may be well to add, that much of the advice and doctrine published from "Medical Investigencers," "Oracles of Health" &c. is absolute quackery; and that none of the doses recommended from such quarters should be followed, without the assent of some respectable member of the Faculty. "The little world of man" is daily shaken by vice, *nervous* ease, and other *incurable* misfortunes. As the Hibernian believed that every thing he saw *in print* was true, many persons regard as genuine and even infallible, all the recipes which they find in newspapers and magazines.—[*Nat. Gaz.*

The Boundary Line.—We have received intelligence to the 3rd of August at which the Commissioners for running the line between Alabama and Georgia were at the house of David Vann, one of the celebrated secretaries to the Creek Delegation to Washington; and as they were advanced twenty miles in the Cherokee country, and the Indians apprised of their coming, there was no reason to apprehend any interruption from them; indeed they are said to be desirious that the line should be run; as the present uncertain boundary between the two States often protects miscreants, who after pillaging the Indians, are sometimes enabled successfully to plead to the jurisdiction of the Court before which they happen to be brought. We are told such villains are now plundering the people of their stock; and afterwards retire with the booty to Georgia. The Commissioners have made a proper representation of this infamous conduct to the Governor.

From Vann's house to the nearest point of Coosa river is 5 miles, and to Vann's Ferry 10 miles.

[*Sav. Georgian.*

The Philadelphia Aurora of Wednesday says—The principle article contained in the last London papers is the official report made to the Emperor of Russia on the secret societies and alleged conspiracies said to have occasioned the rebellious explosion which signalized the accession to the throne. Agreeably to the report of the commissioners the ramifications of the conspiracy extended throughout the empire, in almost every province of which organized bands of reformers existed. The professed object was the establishment of a representative government.

Mr. Reed, one of the Senators of the United States for the state of Mississippi, in his circular letter addressed to the People of his state, avows his opinion that the attack upon the Administration made in the Senate during its last session, "was an opposition to *men* and not to *measures*, and that it admits not the doubt that the opposition to the Panama Mission arose mainly from personal hostility to Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay."

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Sept 9, 1826

North Carolina Elections.

For the State Legislature.

Town of Fayetteville—Robert Strange

Cabarrus—L. H. Alexander, senate; Rob. Pickens and John C. Barnhadt, commons.

Surry—P. B. Roberts, senate; Golibu Moore and —— Arnold, commons.

Burke—Matthew Baird, senate; Edmund Poor and David Newland commons.

Martin—L. Cherry, senate; David Latham and Jesse Cooper, commons.

It is stated in a letter from Bogota dated 19th July, that *J. H. E. Fudger, Esq.* the American Consul, was most inhumanly murdered in his own bed on the night of the 13th. He was stabbed through the heart with his own sword; his throat cut from ear to ear, and his trunks rifled of their contents. Several persons are in prison on suspicion; but the police is so defective, that it is feared the perpetrators will escape.

Mr. John Winslow of this county informs us that he has lately erected a Team Mill, which with four horses he can grind a bushel of wheat in the short space of seven minutes and a half, and a bushel of corn in fifteen minutes.

An intended insurrection among the blacks was discovered at Ponce, Porto Rico, about the 22d July, by a black slave, who informed his master. The authorities had taken up and examined a great many slaves, and had found 24 of the principal leaders, who will undoubtedly be condemned to death, on the arrival of the Captain General, from the city of Porto Rico, who was daily expected.

The U. S. Frigate *Brandywine*, Com. JONES, and sloop of war *Vincennes*, capt. FINCH sailed from N. York 31st ult. for the relief of the Frigate *United States* and sloop of war *Peacock*, in the Pacific. The New-York Times of Saturday last, furnished us by a gentleman from that place, says,

The compliment of officers and men on board the *Brandywine*, is 467. She carries out 490. That of the Vincennes, is 196—she carries out 220. The excess is for the purpose of relieving in part our Brazilian squadron, and the residue for the schr. Dolphin, whose present crew will return in the United States. Should no disaster occur, the Brandywine and the Vincennes will probably meet the squadron now in the Pacific, in about 95 days. They will water at Rio Janeiro, and will probably meet Commodore Hull and the other ships at Valparaiso—if not, will proceed to Callao.

American Naval Force now abroad.

N. Carolina ship of the line, Constitution, frigate, Erie, sloop, Ontario, sloop, Porpoise, schooner,	Mediterranean squadr'n, commodore Rodgers.
Macedonian, frigate, Cyane, corvette, Boston, sloop,	Brazilian, commodore Biddle.
Constellation, frigate, John Adams corvette, Hornet, sloop, Grampus, schooner, Shark, schooner,	W. Indies commodore Warrington.
United States, frigate, Peacock, sloop, Dolphin, schooner,	Pacific commodore Hull.
Lexington, sloop,	Coast of Labrador, Captain Shubrick.
Brandywine, frigate, Vincennes, sloop,	On their way to the Pacific commodore Jones.

[*N. Y. Times.*

Latest from Liverpool.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain *Pierce*, (says the Norfolk Beacon) of the ship Frances, arrived in Hampton Roads, in 41 days from Liverpool, for papers of that place of 24th and 25th July, from which we make the following extracts.

Cotton Market.—The latest paper states that the result of the business of the preceding week indicated no improvement in the consumptive demand for Cotton; but on the contrary, a diminution, the trade having taken not more than 5300 bags, which, with 1000 bags purchased for export, formed the total transactions of the week, say 6300 bags at a further decline of ¼d per lb generally, but on some qualities rather more. The arrivals continued to be very heavy, and were rapidly augmenting an already redundant stock, which must not only keep down the spirit of speculation, but deter even the dealers and spinners from coming freely into the market; under these circumstances we fear no favorable reaction can be shortly anticipated.

Distress of the times.—Since our last another very extensive cotton mill has ceased working, in consequence of the extraordinary pressure of the times; and sorry are we to say that there is too much reason to fear that others will be compelled to do the same. The burden of the poor's rates is increasing heavily, and how can it be otherwise, when, by the above unfortunate event, from 6 to 700 hands are thrown out of employment, without the slighest chance of gaining another situation?

[*Stockport Adv.*

State of the War in Greece.

VIENNA, July 7.

Letters from Corfu, of the 16th of June, bring the following news. The Seraskier, Radschad Pacha, having left a garrison of 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry in Missolonghi, marched, on the 23d of May, with a corps of 6,000 men, to Lepanto, whence he sent his Kiaga Bey against the monastery occupied by the Greeks, situated between Ledoriki and Lepanto. The garrison, which was very small, surrendered, after a short resistance, and several villages about Salona submitted; hereupon, the Seraskier marched towards Athens. Hussein Bey, one of the two commissioners sent by the Porte, has received orders to attend the Seraskier on his march. Ibrahim Pacha, after having dispersed, on the 7th of May, a troop of insurgents posted on the eminence near Patras which commands the only road which leads to Calavrita, returned to Patras, and on the 12th of May left that Fortress at the head of his cavalry to proceed to Tripolizza. On the 13th he was followed by his whole army, consisting, as it is stated, of 14,000 men (10,000 Egyptians, and 4,000 Albanians) Calavrita and the neighboring places submitted on his approach, upon which he continued his march, without opposition, to the neighborhood of Tripolizza. Here he met with Colocotroni, who, on Ibrahim's approach, had hardly 500 men left of the 3,000 that he had previously got together in these parts; with these few men Colocotroni fled to Karitene, leaving the road to Tripolizza open to the Egyptian commander. After a short stay in that town, Ibrahim Pacha made several excursions to Leondari, Mistræ, &c. without any where meeting with resistance. According to the latest accounts, he has pitched his camp near Argos; and Nikita who was in those parts with a small corps, has retreated to Napoli di Romania.

COLOMBIA.—By the Antelope at Baltimore in 16 days from La Guayra, advices to the 13th ult. have been received. A letter to the Editor of the Gazette, dated on the 13th, says:—"Since I last wrote you per Alisanna, nothing new has transpired in this place. The Colombian schr. Independencia, arrived here this morning in two days from Porto Cabello, with the news of Maracaibo & Carthagena having openly declared in favor of the federative system, as wished for by PAEZ; it is therefore supposed by many, that the government at Bogota will now see the necessity of adopting the measure." Business, except in bread stuffs and salt provisions, is extremely dull, and money scarce.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The Swedish 74 and frigate which recently arrived here from Carthagena, and which have been libelled by the crew for the payment of their wages, were yesterday sold at auction by M. Hoffman & Son at the Coffee House. The 74 was knocked down at $70,000, but, we understand, was not a real sale. The frigate brought $33,200 and was a *bona fide* sale. These vessels were sent out from Europe to be sold to the Colombian government, but owing to some dispute between the agent and the government, were sent to this port as it has been said, partly for repairs and partly to realize the fulfilment of the contract The difficulties which originated at Carthagena, instead of diminishing on their arrival there, have increased until the officers and seamen were compelled to proceed against the vessels and cause them to be brought to the hammer for the payment of their demands.

MONTE VIDEO.—A letter from that place, under date of June 13th, says:—

"We can hold out no prospect of a speedy opening of the port of Buenos Ayres, though it is possible the squadron they expect from Chili to reinforce theirs may be so fortunate as to effect a junction before they are attacked, or the other destroyed. At present the Brazilians have great superiority by water.—By land nothing is doing, but in the Spring a campaign will open upon which much depends. Again some people flatter themselves that the mission of Lord Ponsonby, now at Rio Janeiro, on his way to Buenos Ayres, will bring about a reconciliation.

A young gentleman, who had quarrelled with a lady to whom he had paid his addresses, was so impudent as to threaten that he would publish the letters she had written him. That (she replied) would be really vexatious; for though I may not be ashamed of their *contents*, I certainly ought to be ashamed of their *directions?*

Weekly Summary.

The latest accounts from Mobile state that the present aspect in regard to health was more unfavorable than it had been, several cases of malignant fever having occurred within the last few days.

A duel was fought near Alexandria, the 29th ult. by two highly respectable members of the bar, both Virginians; one of whom received a ball through both his thighs. It originated in a dispute on some legal subject.

There were eight deaths in Norfolk during the month of August—this augurs very favorable to the healthiness of of a town containing 9000 inhabitants.

The steam brig New-York while on her passage from Boston to Eastport, took fire and was entirely consumed.—The passengers and crew took to the boats and effected a safe landing about 11 o'clock at night. One of the passengers had $1900 on board, which was all lost.

Earthquake at Bogota.—Three severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Bogota about the middle of July, by which the cathedral and several other churches sustained much injury. The houses of private individuals shared in the general destruction.

A line of packet vessels is about to be established between the ports of N. York, and Carthagena in Colombia.

The Sloop of war *Vincennes* was on Sunday towed round from the Navy Yard, New-York, into the North River, preparatory to her sailing for the Pacific, in company with the frigate Brandywine. The *Brandywine* has also been towed round, and is at anchor in the North River.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—A Mobile paper of 1st Aug. announces that several cases of yellow fever had occurred since the last report of the board of health. The Custom House and Mayor's office were to be removed from the town, on that day.

It is said that Mr. CLINTON will be nominated at the Utica Convention for Governor of New-York, and PETER A JAY, Esq. is spoken of for Lieutenant-Governor.

A land Turtle was found by a boy on the farm of George Hunter, in Newton, Delaware county, a few days ago, marked I. H. 1761—he lived 15 years under the protection of a King's subjects, and has lived to see the Jubilee of American Independence.

A widow lady in Dewsbury, having been unduly importuned by an enamoured swain in that neighborhood, took the desparate resolution to meet warmth by warmth; with this view she prepared herself with a quantity of aquafortis, and, on her lover's attempt to force his way into her house, she actually discharged the vessel filled with this liquid full in his face, and burnt out one of his eyes!—the inlets to his admiration.

[*Manchester paper.*

It is said that in Darien, Georgia, the gun used at the funeral ceremonies in honor of Jefferson and Adams, had been named THOMAS JEFFERSON, and had been fired eighty-two times, when, on the match being applied the *eighty third* time, the number of years of Mr. Jefferson's life, IT BURST.

It is said that the fresh leaves of the Jamestown weed, applied to the inflamed part, produces immediate and effectual relief in cases of St. Anthony's Fire.

As every fact relative to the survivors of "the time that tried men's souls," is one of peculiar interest at the present moment, it may well be mentioned that John Jay is the only surviving member of the Congress of 1774.

[*Kinderhook Herald.*

The City Council of Savannah has recently passed an ordinance providing that all grocers who retail spirituous liquors, by less than a quart at a time, shall pay an annual sum of 75 dollars for a license; and those who sell by the quart and upwards, shall take out a license of 45 dollars!!

Mr. DAVID B. SAUNDERS, of Indiana, has offered his services to the citizens of Wayne county. Should he be elected to the Legislature, he promises his best exertions to pass laws driving the Army Worm, the Grub Worm, and the Weevil, beyond the borders of the State: he promises also to exercise the Ague and Fever. These are extraordinary qualifications in a Legislator—and he must be a "marvellous proper man" who possesses them.

A Letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from Laguayra, dated August 2, says, "Martial Law was yesterday proclaimed in Caraccas, but has not yet been promulgated in Laguayra."

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—We continue to receive accounts of losses by the rains.—Large quantities of fish in the flakes in Kittery, &c. have been damaged, and on some of the low grounds in New Hampshire, the water has been five feet deep.—It is added that a boat had passed four miles over roads, corn-fields, &c. in Durham.

The following melancholy confession is taken from the back of a 20 dollar Planters' Bank Note, and no doubt drawn forth by awful experience. It is *distressingly pathetic* indeed:—"Go, go!—twelve months ago I was worth two thousand of your amount, but alas, to-day I am not worth one dollar. Oh Cotton! Cotton!! Cotton!!!"

[*Sav. Georgian.*

The *University of Virginia* has at present about 170 students within its walls. If the law lectures had commenced with the present session, it is calculated that the number would have increased to at least 200. There are students from all the States south of Delaware. Two from New-York.—The faculties are stricter than they were during the last session, and the students generally more orderly and studious.

A Hog in a Printing Office.—The accidents to which Printers of hebdomodal* journals in the country towns are liable, are more vexatious from their not being full handed enough to remedy them. We commiserate them, whenever announced, but it is not easy to suppress a smile at the cause of the following apology for publishing a half sheet, instead of a whole sheet, last week:

[*Nat. Int.*

From the Warrenton (no. ca.) Reporter.

Having had the misfortune to have the inner form of our last paper thrown into utter confusion, technically called 'Pie,' by a meddling hog, we find it impracticable to present our readers with a full sheet this week. We hope the circumstance itself will be received as our apology.

* Hebdomodal, weekly.

When a man happens to be unfortunate in business his friends too often desert him, and frequently heapsly slanders upon the character he may have previously enjoyed. It is the weakness of human nature to be thus prone to destroy even a friend as soon as he becomes an object of compassion. Thus in the late disasters which have befallen our city, men of hitherto unsullied reputation are all at once discovered to be full of deceit, wickedness and roguery. Let a single speculation be fixed upon a man of business, and in a month it will grow to a dozen. The fact is all men are rivals. Friendship is truly but a name. If the prospect of this merchant becomes clouded, another expects it may become ominous of his own prosperity. There is also a set of men, who glory, in the derangement of the channels of business. Every change brings them some hope, that some circumstance may arise out of it favorable to their wishes, and our selfishness is so great, that for our own advancement, we look with an even eye on the misery of others.

[*Snowden's (N. Y.) Adv.*

Inscription.—A short time since, in a church yard in Hertfordshire, were written on a grave rail the following lines:

"Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow me."

Underneath these lines some one wrote in blue paint:

"To follow you I'm not content,
Unless I knew which way you went."

Patrick Henry who was a devout man, left in his will the following testimony in favor of the Christian religion:

"I have now disposed of all my property to my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the *Christain Religion.*—If they had that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich: and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

The American Fair.—The beauty, accomplishments and worth of the ladies of our country, have often extorted the admiration of Travellers; and among other tributes paid them is the following, from Mr. Poletica, formerly Russian Minister to our government, in his new work on the U. States.

"Women in the U. States enjoy a reputation for morality, which the most violent defamers of this country have never dared assault. They assiduously fulfil the duties of wives and mothers. Their deportment is modest, decent, and very reserved."

The following remark is frequently made by foreigners:

"The beauty of the women of the United States, is generally acknowledged. But it is of so transient a character, that a sentiment of compassion immediately mingles itself with the pleasure you experience in beholding the young and numerous American beauties, who assemble together in their evening entertainments. You involuntarily compare them to delicate flowers that wither before the slightest breath of a northern wind. The frequent changes in the temperature of the air, which distinguishes the climate of the U. States, exert a fatal influence on the health of the inhabitants and the beauty of the women.

The following is taken from an Oration delivered in Ohio, at the late anniversary of Independence.

"And if we may be allowed to draw a fanciful supposition, at that instant, on a presentation of a copy (of the Declaration of Independence) to Jove by the Goddess of liberty, he exclaimed with a voice of thunder, 'Mercury! Mercury!! tell Bacchus to roll out the barrels—fill the goblets with the choicest nectar: for this day a nation is born, "The Queen of the world and the child of the skies."

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	76	82	86
Monday,	76	82	86
Tuesday,	77	84	86
Wednesday,	76	78	78
Thursday,	74	72	72
Friday,	70	71	76

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

3rd, Schr. Venus, Dill, from Ocracock, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

7th, Schr. Venus, Dill, for Beaufort, corn by Wright & Williams.

CLEARED.

5th, Brigantine Patriot, Rider, for Surrinam and a market, with staves by Wm. Messinger.

7th, Brigantine Mary Hart, Simpson, for Tobago, with staves shingles and corn by A Fobes, jun.

" Schr. New Sophronia, Bray, for Barbadoes, staves by Wm. C. Butler, and shingles and corn by A. Fobes, jun.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

NOTICE.

The Firm heretofore existing between *William & Henry Moore* is this day by mutual consent dissolved.—All persons having claims against said firm will present them, and all persons indebted to said firm by note or book account, are requested to make payment to William Moore who is duly authorised to settle the business.

WILLIAM MOORE,
HENRY MOORE.

September 4, 1826.

WILLIAM MOORE

Offers for sale at his store on Road Street, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c

cheap for Cash or produce.

ALSO,

For Sale or Rent the House now occupied by Mr. W. B. Micks. Possession given immediately.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 4.—9 *Bt*

Blanks for sale at this office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Alas! I am an Orphan Boy,
With nought on earth to cheer my heart;
No father's love, no mother's joy,
Nor kin nor kind to take my part.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no kiss, alas, for me.

Yet once I had a father dear,
A mother, too, I wont to prize;
With ready hand to wipe the tear,
If chanc'd the transient tear to rise.
But cause of tears was ready found,
For all my heart was youthful glee;
And when the kiss of love went round,
How sweet a kiss there was for me!

But ah! there came a war they say;
What is a war?—I cannot tell:—
The drums and fifes did sweetly play,
And loudly rang our village bell.
In truth, it was a pretty sound
I thought; nor could I thence foresee;
That when the kiss of love went round,
There soon would be no kiss for me.

A scarlet coat my father took,
And sword as bright as bright could be;—
And feathers that so gaily look,
All in a shining cap had he.
Then how my little heart did bound,
Alas, I thought it fine to see,
Nor dreamt, that when the kiss went round,
There soon would be no kiss for me.

At length the bell again did ring,—
There was a victory they said;
'Twas what my father said he'd bring;
But ah! it brought my father dead.
My mother shrieked, her heart was wo,
She clasp'd me to her trembling knee;
O God! that you may never know,
How wild a kiss she gave me!

But once again—but once again,
These lips a mother's kisses felt;
That once again—that once again,
The tale a heart of stone would melt.
'Twas when upon her death bed laid,
(O God! O God! that sight to see,)
"My child; my child," she feebly said
And gave a parting kiss to me.

So now I am an Orphan Boy,
With nought below my heart to cheer;
No mother's love, no father's joy,
No kin nor kind to wipe the tear.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is, alas, no kiss for me.

From the Wilmington Herald.

CROSS READING.

Ran away from the subscriber in April last——a two story house with an orchard adjoining.

Strayed or stolen, a two year old steer——had on a wool hat, check'd shirt and red overalls.

Many farmers are now sowing—spike nails, glass, rum, sugar and cypress shingles——owing to the high price of provisions.

Whereas my wife Jenny has left my bed and board——with the addition of ten grains of arsenic is the most effectual cure for this disorder, that has ever yet been offered to the public.

A first rate gigg and saddle horse—wants to hire boarding and lodging in some genteel boarding house during the sickly season.

A good milch cow—contemplates opening a boarding school in the approaching fall, if encouragement is offered.

The Hon. Court of Oyer and Termina for the County of—was bro't to bed of twins both of which are likely to do well—a happy result in small families.

The Sea Serpent seen again, off Sandy Hook—is a candidate to represent the County of New Hanover in the Senate, if elected.

A list of students admitted to the practice of the law in the County Courts—committed to jail for further examination.

The Jersey Bank has suspended payment—cut his throat and his life is despaired of by the attending Physician.

Married on the evening of the 20th inst. at the residence of—a first rate saw and grist mill on a never failing stream, well timbered and in a thickly settled neighborhood.

Wanted, a wet nurse of good moral character—must be a good accountant and well acquainted with the dry good and grocery business.

Many young ladies have declined marriage this season—entirely owing to the present low state of the Cape Fear River, there not being more than eight inches water in many places.

A young man of fortune and good appearance wants a wife—one of about 200 tons would be preferred, to take a cargo to the West Indies.

A True Story.—The following has been communicated to us as a "*fact-matter*:"

In a neighbouring county, a widower who had acted the part of a brute and a tyrant to his wife, went, shortly after the demise of his spouse, to pay his respects to a buxom widow, who, like her suitor, had not the best reputation for suavity of manners and meekness of temper. The following dialogue ensued:

He—Well, Madam, I am come to *see you.*

Her—Well, you may just clear out again, for I'll have nothing to do with you. You need'nt think to get *me.*—You abused and whipt your first wife—and I know what kind of a fellow you are.

He—Yes, I did, and if I had you, I'd make you *toe the trig*—I'd give you a d———d good thrashing every time you deserved it.

Strange as it may appear, they were united in the "blissful bands of of matrimony" in three days afterwards!

"Was ever woman in this humor woo'd?
"Was ever woman in this humor won?" SHAKS.

[*Ohio Press.*

LAWYERS.—One of the most undiminishing species of domestic manufactures is that of the legal profession. In every state of the Union there are probably from ten to forty young lawyers added to the old stock every season. Such annual increase as this to the profession must necessarily diminish the number of successful aspirants. It certainly does so. For of every hundred lawyers at an average, perhaps, a half dozen make fortunes, a dozen make a living, and the rest do the best they can. It is of all other professions the most precarious, and doubtful of success. In our large cities, every rich man must have a son educated for the bar, but rich men's sons are the most unsuccessful of the whole tribe. A young man of fine taste, varied acquirements, delicate and courteous manners very seldom succeeds in making his fortune in the practice of law. There is always a certain class of lawyers at our courts who give clients hints as to the selection of their lawyers, as it is called.—With such a class of persons a man of strong lungs, pert looks, impudent in attacks or retorts, and confident assertions, always passes for a "good lawyer," and the man to make a bad cause look as well as a good one.

[*Nat. Advocate.*

Brutal Outrage.—On the 5th inst. a young man, belonging to a neighboring town, was examined before Charles Allen, Esq. of this town, charged with a most aggravated assault and battery on the body of his own wife. The physician who examined her, states that it was one of the most distressing sights he had ever witnessed. There were large contusions on various parts of her body and limbs, which were turned black, and must have been the result of repeated and long continued blows. She had a fine head of hair, which was nearly all torn out by the roots, and was exhibited before the magistrate still remaining braided, as it was done up by the unfortunate victim previously to this outrage. It appeared by the testimony that some of the blows were inflicted by the foot, some by the fist, and some of them by a pair of tongs, which were found broken in the house.—The injury is so serious that we understand her life is despaired of.—The husband was ordered by the magistrate to give bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, for his appearance for trial before the Supreme Judicial court, at the next term.—For want of bail he was committed to prison. The causes of this outrage, we understand, are to be attributed to the free use of ardent spirits—an awful warning to those who indulge in the degrading and beastly vice of intemperance.

[*Worcester Spy.*

Weevils.—Accident has discovered to a French Farmer a very simple mode of destroying weevils in corn warehouses. Happening to lay in the corner of the granary, in which there was a large quantity of corn, some sheep skins with the fleece on, he was not a little surprised to find them, a few days after, covered with dead weevils. He repeated the experiment several times, and always with the same success. At last he ordered his corn to be stirred up, and not a single weevil remained in it. It appears therefore, although the cause has not yet been ascertained, that greasy wool, when in the neighborhood of weevils attracts and destroys them.

Apoplexy, has been attributed to over eating, over drinking, peculiar habits, a particular character of constitution, a certain structure of body. The Old School are all wrong. It has at length been ascertained that the prevalent and fatal evil has had its origin in nothing more nor less than a *Neckcloth.*

The coiling snake is not so injurious as the twisted cravat. Death hides in its wrinkles, and revels in its folds. Indeed a man who wears one of these pestiferous bandages may be said already to be in the arms of Death itself, clasped in muslin mortality:—[*Boston Pat.*

Newspapers.—People are much given to talk of the influence of the press; of its being the palladium of our liberties, with a deal more of such vague panegyric. Yet whilst they praise the organ, they forget the hands which play it. They forget the condition of editors and printers. The very individuals who sing the loudest songs in praise of the Press, are most regardless of our professional rights. They resort to the meanest modes of defrauding us of the just recompence of our intellectual and mechanical labors; of our legal responsibilities and our pecuniary hazards. Of *stealing* newspapers, we do not so much complain, for the law has affixed a penalty to that offence; but we do most earnestly protest against the system of *borrowing* them. Men do not borrow each others *coats* and to *shoes* the injury of shoemakers and taylors, yet *we* are greatly curtailed of our fair patronage by their borrowing our journals.—[*New-York Enquirer.*

"Among the peculiar miseries attendant on the publication of a newspaper, is the constant and successful endeavor of a great portion of the community to enjoy the benefit to be derived from the labor, talents, time and expenses, devoted by the editor to the collection and circulation of useful and interesting information, without contributing in the slightest degree to afford him any compensation; this ungenerous, we might say unjust practice, is now so prevalent in this city, that many men who possess abundance of means to pay the trifling amount of the yearly subscription, men of business too, to whom the information daily communicated is highly useful if not indispensable, can now from long habit, without a blush, borrow the newspaper of a neighbor, or occupy his store or counting room to watch its arrival, and modestly anticipate him in reading its contents, while the annoyed subscriber is too often the last person of half a dozen that is permitted to read the paper, for which he alone pays."

[*Baltimore Gazette.*

How to purify spoiled Meat.—Meat which has been kept too long in summer, may be deprived of its bad smell by putting it in water, and throwing into the pot, when beginning to boil, a shovel full of live coals, destitute of smoke; after a few minutes have elapsed the water must be changed, when the operation, if necessary, may be repeated.

The Montreal papers announce the arrival in that city of a party of men who had accompanied Captain Franklin as far as the Frozen Ocean, bringing letters from Bear Lake to the 26th January. Capt. F. and his party were then in high spirits, anxiously waiting the opening of the navigation in order to resume their expedition. The Thermometer had only been at 47 below zero. We understand, by this conveyance, that the returns of furs are considered good thro'out the whole of the Indian country. The settlement of Red River has suffered severely by the overflowing of the River last spring, the whole country being completely inundated and the buildings carried away.

The Milledgeville Statesman, of the 25th ult. states that Gov. Troup issued a formal order the day previous, directing the Surveyor General to order out the Surveyors appointed by the Legislature in 1825, with directions to them to commence their surveys on the 1st day of Sept. next.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just riceived and offers for sale, cheap; the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE:

he says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*
Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

Saddlery and Harness

Making.

STEPHEN RELFE

Having taken the house opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, and formerly occupied by W. B. Hicks as a drug store, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established the above business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches, provided he receives encouragement. He invites all those wanting work in his line, to call on him, where it can be had of as good quality and on as moderate terms as in this place or any of the neighboring towns—also all orders promptly and faithfully executed

Elizabeth-City, July 15. Tf

WANTED

500 *lbs. white Clover Seed* to be delivered to Col. L. C. Moore in Elizabeth-City, for which cash will be given.

ASA ROGERSON.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 12. Et

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum
Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, August 5.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first Monday night in every month.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

GEORGE T. KENNON & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Beg leave to inform distant Druggists and Physicians residing in North Carolina, that they have made arrangements in Enland and France for the importation of articles of Medicine (warranted to be genuine,) and that they will in future be able to supply distant customers, upon better terms than any other Druggists in the southern country. In addition to their general stock heretofore on hand, they have received from France

Gum elastic Bougies and Catheters, of superior quality,
Sulphate Quinine, Morphine, Strychnine, Emetine,
Caphopicrite, or the purgative principle of Rhubarb.
Iodine, Elaterium, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder, &c. &c.
Also, from Philadelphia and New York,
Opium, Ipecacuana,
Oil Croton, Jalap, Rhubarb, Scammony, Senna (India and Aleppo.)
Red, pale, yellow & Sandford's Bark.
Balsams, Peru, Tolu, Canadensis and Copavia.
Superior Sweet Oil, cold pressed Castor Oil.
Tartaric, Citric, Nitric, Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids.
Gums, Camphor, Arabic, Kino, Ammonia, Myrrh, Assafœtida, Aloes, Gamboge, Guaiac, &c.
Cinnamon, Columbo. Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Sineka Serpentaria,
Mace, Cloves, Capsicum, Cream Tartar, calc. and carb. Magnesia.
Epsom and Clauber Salts, Borax,
Sal. Nitre, carb. & super carb. Soda,
Sal. Tartar, Volatile Alkali, Sal. Diureticus, Sal. Polychrest. Rochelle, &c. &c. &c.
Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Spirits and Waters of every description.

Of Paints, Oils and Glass,

They have on hand a large supply, consisting of

Boiled and raw Linseed Oils, Lamp Oils of every description.
Sup'r English White Lead in kegs of 28 pounds.
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Chromic Green and Yellow,
Black, red and yellow Paints,
Verdigris, dry & ground in oils, &c.
They have also on hand,

Surgical Instruments and Apothecary's Ware.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Soaps, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or undoubted security.

August 26 Ot

COTTON GINS

Of 30, 40, or 50 Saws,

calculated for horse or water power—made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved construction for sale, by

Morgan & Cowper.
Murfreesboro' N. C.
Aug. 12. Tf

RUM AND MOLASSES

Received by the schooner New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, (Jam.) and offered for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

SEGAR FACTORY.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has established in Elizabeth City a Factory for the manufacture of Spanish Segars, which he will sell at a moderate price and warrant pure.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Malachi Russell.
Elizabeth-City, Sept. 2. Et

RECEIVED

By the Brig Mary Hart from Boston.

3 Hhds. and 15 barrels N. E. Rum
5 barrels of Country Gin,
12 dozen Windsor Chairs,
80 boxes Soap,
1 do Castile do.
Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Nails, assorted,
Stoughton's Elixir, Spice Bitters,
Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Essence of Spruce, Spunge,
Canvass, Duck, Rigging, &c. &c.
For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Sept. 2.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*